UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS DALLAS DIVISION

HSBC BANK USA, NATIONAL ASSN,	§	
As Trustee for Ace Securities Corp. Home	§	
Equity Loan Trust, Series 2006-OP2,	§	
	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
	§	
v.	§	Civil Case No. 3:17-CV-891-M-BK
	§	
PHILLIS HELUMS,	§	
	§	
Defendant.	§	

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Pursuant to *Special Order 3*, the Court now considers Plaintiff's *Motion for Default Judgment*. Doc. 8. The requisites for default judgment having been satisfied in this case, it is recommended that the motion be **GRANTED**.

A. Background

Plaintiff initiated this declaratory judgment action against Defendant on March 29, 2017, seeking to foreclose on real property due to Defendant's default on the loan agreement she executed in connection with the purchase of her home (the "Property"). Doc. 1 at 2-5. Plaintiff avers that it served Defendant with the requisite notices of default and requests to cure, but the default was not cured so the maturity of the debt was accelerated. Doc. 1 at 3. Accordingly, Plaintiff now brings this suit to obtain an order permitting foreclosure. Doc. 1 at 4-5.

Despite being served with the summons and complaint, Defendant failed to answer or otherwise respond to this suit. Doc. 6. Consequently, the Clerk of the Court entered a default against Defendant at Plaintiff's request. Doc. 7; Doc. 9. Plaintiff now seeks a default judgment against Defendant. Doc. 8.

B. Applicable Law

The conditions under which default may be entered against a party, as well as the procedure for seeking the entry of default judgment, are found in Rule 55 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The entry of default judgment is the culmination of three events: (1) default, which occurs when a defendant has failed to plead or otherwise respond to the complaint within the time required by Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; (2) entry of default by the clerk of court when such default is established by affidavit or otherwise; and (3) application by plaintiff to the court for a default judgment after the entry of default. FED. R. CIV. P. 55(a); *New York Life Ins. Co. v. Brown*, 84 F.3d 137, 141 (5th Cir. 1996).

Standing alone, however, a defendant's default does not entitle a plaintiff to a default judgment. *Lewis v. Lynn*, 236 F.3d 766, 767 (5th Cir. 2001) (per curiam); *Nishimatsu Constr. Co. v. Hous. Nat'l Bank*, 515 F.2d 1200, 1206 (5th Cir. 1975). The decision to grant a default judgment is one soundly within the district court's discretion. *Lewis*, 236 F. 3d at 767.

"[D]efault judgments are a drastic remedy, not favored by the Federal Rules and resorted to by courts only in extreme situations." *Id.* (quoting *Sun Bank of Ocala v. Pelican Homestead & Sav. Assoc.*, 874 F.2d 274, 276 (5th Cir. 1989)). There must be a sufficient basis in the pleadings for a court to enter judgment by default. *Nishimatsu Constr. Co.*, 515 F.2d at 1206. In defaulting, the defendants, by virtue of having a default entered against them, are deemed to have admitted the well-pleaded allegations of the complaint and are precluded from contesting the established facts. *Id.* (citations omitted).

C. Argument and Analysis

Plaintiff requests that the Court enter a default judgment against Defendant, allowing foreclosure on the Property. Doc. 8 at 2. Additionally, Plaintiff requests reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees in an amount to be determined upon their subsequent motion. Doc. 8 at 3. Plaintiff also has submitted a proposed judgment. Doc. 8-2 at 1-4.

Based on the record, the Court determines that Defendant is in default and that Plaintiff is entitled to a default judgment, declaratory relief, foreclosure of the Property, and attorneys' fees and costs. The well-pleaded allegations of Plaintiff's complaint establish that in May 2006, Defendant executed a Note in the principal amount of \$63,200.00, and a Deed of Trust as security for the loan ("Security Instrument"). Doc. 1 at 2. Defendant subsequently failed to make the requisite monthly payments and defaulted on the loan. Doc. 1 at 3. Plaintiff, as current holder of the Note and Security Instrument, advised Defendant of the default and requested that she cure the default. Doc. 1 at 3. When Defendant did not do so, the balance of the Note was accelerated. Doc. 1 at 3. Upon consideration of these factual allegations, the Court concludes that Plaintiff has presented a sufficient basis on which to grant a default judgment against Defendant on its claim for foreclosure. *Nishimatsu Constr. Co.*, 515 F.2d at 1206.

Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that it is entitled to reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees under Texas state law and the terms of the loan agreement, and requests that the award of attorney's fees be made not as a money judgment against Defendant, but as a further obligation owed by Defendant under the subject Note and Security Instrument. Doc. 8 at 3. Taking this well-pleaded allegation as true, Plaintiff is also entitled to default judgment as to costs and fees.

D. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, it is recommended that Plaintiff's Motion for Default

Judgment, Doc. 8, be **GRANTED**, and the Court enter a default judgment in favor of Plaintiff.

SO RECOMMENDED on August 9, 2017.

RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b). An objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996), modified by statute, 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (extending the time to file objections from ten to fourteen days).

RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE